

Great Britain's Out-of-Works Will Not Swell Canada's Idle

Saint John, N. B., Canada, Sept. 14.—In a speech to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, James H. Thomas, member of British labor cabinet, declared: "Some people think I came here to solve the British unemployment problem by dumping labor into Canada. They don't know me. I realize as well as you do that your country can not be exploited and I endorse your policy."

The visitor is "Jimmy" Thomas, who was secretary of the National Railway Men's Union of Great Britain and a member of the British labor cabinet. He is "Rt. Hon. James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Unemployment."

The speech revolved around these points:

"When you start preparing for war in times of peace you usually get what you are asking for."

"We measure greatness by the amount of comfort and ease of our workers."

These sentiments were applauded by delegates, who were called upon to substitute war for charity and to ignore those who point to the unemployed to a better day.

"Short cuts," he said, "result only in revolution, war, pains and strife that end in nothing. The greater power the greater the responsibility. Power becomes a danger when it is prostituted to the use of force. I ask for nothing except an end to the present state of affairs."

FEWER HOURS IN P. O. S CLERKS' FIRST PLEA

New York, Sept. 14.—The biennial convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, which opened 44-hour week in the forefront of their legislative demands.

A 30-year option retirement with a maximum annuity of \$1,200 was favored, as was a 20 per cent bonus for night work.

Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., assured the delegates that the laborer will aid their legislative program.

Congressman Lehlbach predicted that Congress will pass the Dole-Lehlbach bill, which would reduce the annuity of \$1,200. Mr. Lehlbach said the President would favor a revision of the retirement law.

Congressman Mead of Buffalo, co-sponsor of the La Follette-Mead 44-hour week bill for postal workers, charged the government with pursuing a "miserable policy" in regard to pensions for civil employees.

Government employees, he said, contribute 3 1/2 per cent of their wages to the retirement fund, but the government, which is obligated to pay an equal amount, has made but one payment of \$12,000. Employees contributed more than \$127,000.

The convention unanimously re-elected President Charles E. Secretary Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

The former was elected delegate to the national meeting of postal workers at Copenhagen, Los Angeles was selected as the 1931 convention city.

NEEDLE WORKERS WIN BIG NEW YORK STRIKE

New York, Sept. 14.—More than 2,000 needle workers won the union shop, reduced wages, shortened the work week and secured the election of an impartial chairman to adjust disputes and aid in abolishing sweatshop conditions. Outing men were brought in line, following a short strike.

These workers are affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has made remarkable gains the past several weeks.

The Union has been successful in securing a 44-hour five-day week in the hosiery and tucking trade, to be reduced to 40 hours in January, and the immediate establishment of the 40-hour week among embroidery workers.

Tickers will be paid \$55 a week and pleaters \$45 a week. Six legal holidays, which were heretofore ignored, are recognized in the new contract.

The employers promise to only employ members of the union.

COAL MINERS AWAKE IN COLORADO FIELDS

Lafayette, Colo., Sept. 14.—At the largest mass meeting in the history of this area, coal miners organized a wage scale and working conditions committee to exist in the new Mountain Fuel Company. This concern has an agreement with the United Mine Workers' Union, which has a rate of \$2 higher than competitors.

Records for 1928 show that the company and the organized labor movement in securing a purchase of Rocky Mountain coal.

This policy has had an effect on business men, who have been urged here the large hall was filled with citizens from every walk of life, who acknowledged that the anti-union policy has failed.

"YOU CAN'T JOIN UNION"

New York, Sept. 14.—"You can't join the Teamsters' Union," declared Wm. J. Goetz, general manager of the Kings Bus Corporation, which operates 115 buses in Staten Island.

More than 200 chauffeurs have an old-fashioned notion that they have no right to join a union, and that the union is a "sweated work." They are discharged at whim of their employer, and his arbitrary position on unionism sustains their position.

Propaganda and Force Can't Deny Rights

There is a never-ending struggle between Mandate and Conscience.

Mandate is expressed by every "thou-shalt-not" edict of legislature and injunction judge. It is expressed by the official groups who have seized a privilege and who conduct a propaganda to maintain the status quo.

Mandate frowns on discussion and opposes new viewpoints.

Conscience is the general term for inherent rights referred to in the Declaration of Independence.

These rights preceded the Declaration and the Constitution—they are part of man's being. The American system of government is based on the theory that the protection of these rights is the prime object of orderly society.

Every man is entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not because we have a Constitution, but we have a Constitution because these rights have permanently existed in man.

That they were ignored and denied until our

SIGN STRIKE PEACE FOR NEW ORLEANS

New York, Sept. 14.—A temporary settlement of the New Orleans street car strike, that started July 22, was agreed to in this city, following conferences between A. B. Paterson, general manager of the company; Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.; and Wm. J. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Rev. John O'Grady of Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

The arrangement, if ratified by the strikers, will be followed by an agreement between the company and the union, which will provide that all striking employees shall be allowed to return to work in the order of their seniority. No new men shall be taken on until all old ones have had a full chance to return.

The strike was caused by the wage basis. Negotiations for the settlement were conducted by Judge J. Edgar Hoover, who was assisted by the New Orleans labor union.

FREE SPEECH UPHOLD; POLICE REPRIMANDED

Boston, Sept. 14.—City police officers were reprimanded for their treatment of a speaker at a public meeting.

The speaker was a member of the American Legion, who was speaking at a public meeting in the city.

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RELIEF OF MISERY IS CHECK FOR CRIME

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 14.—The relief of misery would be the safest crime insurance that any society could have.

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Tariff Fight Looms In Senate; Parties Are Split On Question

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill is before the Senate.

Party lines are split and a stubborn contest is predicted before a final vote is taken.

The bill passed the House as amended by the committee. When it reached the Senate opponents formed their lines and the bill has been brought to a standstill.

The Republicans, on paper, have a clear majority of 15 to pass the bill, but the Democrats have a majority of 15 to block it.

The bill is a compromise between the two parties, but it is not a compromise between the two parties.

UNIONIST'S SPIRITED REFUSAL TO TEXTILE LOW-WAGE PLAN

Marion, N. C., Sept. 14.—"North Carolina can drive workers back to a starvation wage at the point of the bayonet, but not with the consent of the American Federation of Labor," was Edward F. McGrady's answer to a threat by mill owners that unless he recommended wage reductions to these striking workers they will feel the iron heel of militarism.

Mr. McGrady is an A. F. of L. representative. He came here on instructions of President Green, who was hopeful the two strikes could be honorably adjusted.

After a 48-hour conference the mill owners would only offer a 55-hour week with a proportionate reduction in wages.

Judge Townsend, personal representative of Governor Graham, was the mediator. He assured the A. F. of L. representatives that a policy of general eviction from company houses would be started by the mill management, and that if necessary the troops would aid deputy sheriffs.

More than 1,700 employees of the textile industry are on strike to announce to the nation that it stands behind its officials in these four practices, go ahead," declared McGrady. "You are not going to lower a wage already below the pauper line with their will feel the iron heel of militarism."

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WORLD COURT BEFORE SENATE DIE HARDS WILL OPPOSE PLAN

Washington, Sept. 14.—The assembly of the League of Nations has accepted the Root-Hurst amendments to the Senate's World Court reservations and the amendments will be passed upon by the Senate.

But such action is not enough. The two-thirds vote is necessary for approval.

The Senate, January 27, 1926, by a vote of 76 to 17, favored this country's adherence to the World Court, with five reservations.

Of these, No. 5, which is the crux of the controversy, provides that the court can not pass upon "disputes which have arisen or which the United States has or claim an interest" without the consent of this country.

The Senate has declined to accept the five reservations. It was declared that the United States, while friends of the reservation, would not accept the reservation.

STEWART AGAIN HEADS FEDERAL LABOR GROUP

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 14.—Luther C. Stewart and Miss Gertrude McNally, president and secretary-treasurer National Federation of Federal Employees, were unanimously re-elected at the convention of these workers. Seattle was selected as the next convention city.

The convention was held at the Sault Ste. Marie Hotel.

Stewart, who is a member of the Federal Employees' Union, was elected president of the group.

McNally, who is a member of the Federal Employees' Union, was elected secretary-treasurer.

FALL FACES TRIAL

Washington, Sept. 14.—Albert B. Fall goes to trial in this city October 1, charged with accepting a bribe as Secretary of the Interior in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

Fall was first arrested in June, 1924, but has since been released on account of sickness and other pleas.

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ENGINEERS RAISE WAGES

Detroit, Sept. 14.—Operative Engineers' Union No. 6, after a five-week strike, has secured a 10 per cent increase in wages.

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